

1898. *Gibbesia Rugelii* (Shuttleworth) Small, *ibid.* p. 621. *Odontonychia interior* Small, *Man. S.E. Fl.* pp. 483, 1504. 1933. *Siphonychia interior* (Small) Core, *Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 55: 344. 1939. Chapman nowhere mentions the indurated bracts which Small made the basis for his segregate genus *Forcipella* (*Gibbesia*). Here is what Small originally had to say: "Flowers . . . 2—3 in an involucre composed of two bracts and their broad 2-parted stipules, each, or only 2 seated in a hard, clamp-like involucre, whose two lobes are notched. Calyx of 5 linear-subulate distinct (sometimes cohering at the base) sepals." His illustration in the *Manual* shows only the bracts and stipules, not the clamp-like involucre. In *Godfrey & Houk 60289* (SMU), from Lafayette County, Florida, many of the cymes have abortive (diseased?) flower buds around the bases of open flowers. Conceivably these were what Small took to be an involucre; I have been unable otherwise to find any such structure. The perianth tube is scarcely differentiated, the segments merely having appressed margins toward base rather than being firmly united. In other specimens there is a definite tube, the segments being distinctly united. It is understandable that Chapman should at different times have put this species in both *Siphonychia* and *Paronychia*. I concur in his second choice, restoring it to the genus in which Shuttleworth had first placed it.

To the above may be added a few supplementary notes on species included in Core's "The North American species of *Paronychia*," *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 26: 369—397, 1941.

P. DRUMMONDII T. & G. Hitherto known only from Texas, this can now be added to the flora of LOUISIANA. Allen Parish: 7.2 miles west of Kinder, *Shinners 21,489*, 8 September 1955 (SMU). "Sandy fencerow, pine land. Perianth white."

P. BALDWINII (T. & G.) Fenzl. Including *P. riparia* Chapman. Those familiar with the Gulf States know how uncertain the difference between annual and perennial often is. I am unable to distinguish two species on this basis, and pubescence varies quite independently of apparent duration.

P. FASTIGIATA (Rafinesque) Fernald var. NUTTALLII (Wood) Fernald. Formerly known only from three counties in Pennsylvania, this occurs also in VIRGINIA. Giles Co.: on dry rocky open exposed path to the top of Bald Knob, ½ mile s.e. of Mountain Lake P.O., alt. 4300 feet, *Hugh H. Iltis 2011*, 1 August 1943 (SMU). The perianth is pubescent and the segments rather prominently short-awned. — *Lloyd H. Shinners*.

STELLARIA COREI SHINNERS, NOM. NOV. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE). — Based on *S. pubera* ssp. *silvatica* Beguinot, *Nuòv. Giorn. Bot. Ital. n.s.* 17: 385. 1910. *S. pubera* var. *silvatica* (Beguinot) Weatherby, *Rhodora* 26: 171. 1924. *S. silvatica* (Beguinot) Maguire ex Gleason, *Phytologia* 4: 23. 1952 (March). (Not *S. silvatica* (Maxim.) Maxim. ex Regel, 1862.) *S. tennesseensis* (non Mohr) Strausbaugh & Core, *Castanea*

17: 165. 1952 (December). (Basynym cited as *Alsine tennesseensis* Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. pp. 422, 1330, 1903. Small's combinaton was however based on *A. pubera tennesseensis* Mohr, the type of which according to Weatherby belongs to a form of var. *pubera*. Small mistakenly applied the name to var. *silvatica*, as did Strausbaugh and Core.) I believe that this plant is properly treated as a species distinct from, although closely related to, *S. pubera*. But neither of the names it has received in that rank can be retained. It seems altogether fitting to associate with it the name of the man who as botanist, editor, and administrator has done so much for Appalachian and Southeastern botany.

I wish to thank Dr. G. B. Van Schaack of the Missouri Botanical Garden for confirming the validity of *Stellaria sylvatica* (Maxim.) Maxim. ex Regel. — Lloyd H. Shinnars.

RANUNCULUS TRACHYCARPUS (RANUNCULACEAE) IN SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA: NEW TO NORTH AMERICA. — The occurrence of the Mediterranean *Ranunculus trilobus* Desf. in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, was reported in 1960 (S.W. Nat. 5: 170). On seeing quite similar plants in April, 1962, in nearby Avoyelles Parish, I assumed that they represented a range extension for the new introduction. But on comparison of herbarium specimens they proved to be quite different, having decidedly spiny instead of merely papillose-roughened achenes, and the larger leaves were not pinnately divided. In the key in Lyman Benson's "A Treatise of the North American Ranunculi" (Amer. Midl. Nat. 40: 1—261, 1948: see especially p. 110) they ran to *R. muricatus* L. which they obviously were not, having larger petals and smaller achenes, more or less pilose stems, leaves, and sepals, and long-pedicelled flowers. They could not be determined with any of the recent standard North American or European floras, but were finally identified as *R. trachycarpus* Fisch. & Mey. in George E. Post's *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai* (2nd ed., by John Edward Dinsmore) 1: 15—16, 1932, and checked in Edmond Boissier's *Flora Orientalis* 1: 55—56, 1867. There was a single specimen so named in the SMU Herbarium, from Sharon Plain, Kabbara Marshes, Israel, A. Grizi s.n., 24 May 1954. This consists of two mowed plants which had put up new branches with smaller, more divided leaves than those of the Louisiana specimens, and have more densely spiny achenes, but they evidently belong to the same species, which is described as a variable one. *Ranunculus trachycarpus* Fisch. & Mey. may therefore be recorded from LOUISIANA, Avoyelles Parish: 7.2 miles southeast of Bunkie, Shinnars 29,519, 18 April 1962 (SMU). "Roadside ditch, wet silty clay. Petals yellow. Locally abundant from Bunkie to here."

In reporting *R. trilobus*, I said that the manner of introduction was entirely unknown. In the case of *R. trachycarpus* there is a clue from some associated weeds: Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*) and